MODERN TIMES

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Sargents Closes Doors on Union Workers

by Nicholas Heyer
Modern Times Staff

The production workers at Sargents, on Long Warf, are locked out. The 725 workers represented by the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (UE) Local 243, have been shut out since Monday, March 17. On Sunday evening, March 16, they had overwhelmingly rejected the Company's final offer.

The union recommendation to reject the offer was greeted with popular acclamation by the workers. This demonstrated a strong solidarity that Harry Kaplan, UE Local 243 President, said was "the best I've seen". Despite rejection of the offer, the union had instructed UE members to report to work. There was no strike vote.

Unemployment Compensation

Under Connecticut's laws, workers locked out of their jobs are eligible for unemployment compensation. It is necessary, however, for the State Labor Council to recognize it as a lockout. Sargents, therefore, is claiming they have shut down in reaction to a work stoppage by the union.

Prior to the Sunday meeting which rejected the company's offer, the union called several meetings on company time to inform workers about the state of negotiations. Such meetings called by the company to the "captive" workforce are a common tactic during negotiations. But when the union calls the meetings the company calls it a work stoppage.

The union set up an office at the Labor Temple, 45 Water St., to help UE workers sign up for unemployment or other benefits, organize informational pickets publicizing the lockout and to keep workers informed and morale high. Most Sargents workers had signed up for unemployment compensation immediately after being locked out, facing four and five hour lines at the Employment office.

Strong Feelings

The lockout has created strong feelings among the Sargents workers. One worker stated that whatever good union-company relations existed are now gone. For one, non-union white collar supervisory personnel are not locked out and are on the job. Second, workers feel the company's offer was very inadequate.

When asked how far apart the union and company are, Kaplan responded, "We're not working-that's how far. "In these times times that says alot. He indicated dissatisfaction with wages, work conditions, benefits, and contract language. The company has shown no desire to negotiate and right now the name of the game is waiting.

Nick Heyer

Informational picketers at Sargents' Long Warf plant.

At Press Time:

Wednesday, March 26, Sargents decided to open its doors. UE workers, however, were not back on the job because there had been no negotiations nor any acceptable contract offers. Union officials, Thursday, still considered the situation a lockout despite contrary reports in the mass media.

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Debtors Prison Faces Challenge by CCLU

Modern Times Staff

Every year Connecticut courts send about 1300 criminal defendants to jail just because these people are too poor to pay fines immediately. If jailed for failure to pay a fine, a defendant "works it off" at the unbelievable rate of $5.00 per day. Thus, a $200 fine takes 40 days in jail.

Frequently, people who are caught driving with a suspended license work off their fine in jail. The mandatory fine for this is $100 for the first offense and $200 for the second. Often, licenses are suspended because the driver is unable to afford insurance premiums. These premiums are calculated at rates which tend to discriminate against the poor.

Too Poor To Pay

The personal cost of jailing people who are simply too poor to pay fines is enormous. Jobs are lost, families are broken up and often consigned to welfare, the rents fall in arrears, and so on. The cost to the taxpayers is also enormous. If a man is fined $200 and sent to jail because he cannot pay it, it will cost the state at least $815 per day to feed and house him in jail. The state will also lose the $200 it would gain if he were given time to pay. The total cost to the state is at least $800. If $200 is the average fine resulting in incarceration, the annual cost to the state is over a million dollars.

Change To Come

This ridiculous picture shows the way things have been. But things are changing. Last month Superior Court Judge Anthony Grillo ruled, in the cases of six indigent convicts, that such jailings were unconstitutional unless the failure to pay fines was "willful and continuous". The facts of the six cases, brought by attorney Sue Wise of the Redirectional Center in New Haven with help from the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union, were compelling. In one of the cases the defendant had been out of work for five weeks with a sprained back. Another had saved money towards the fine only to be burned out of his apartment in mid-winter. He used the money for necessities. A third was a 16 year old boy who had misunderstood the amount of the fine. Attorney Wise says that the only thing unusual about the six petitioners was that their fines were large enough that she could litigate the case before they had been worked off.

Two Reactions

Reaction to Judge Grillo's decision, which the state is not appealing, has been twofold. On the one hand, Judge Rodney Eilson, who sentenced five of the original six petitioners, changed a previously imposed fine to a jail sentence in another case. Attorney Wise will be back in court soon to challenge Judge Eilson's latest move.

On the other hand, since Judge Grillo could not, as a single Superior Court Judge, mandate a new system for time payment of fines while declaring the old practice unconstitutional, the CCLU has submitted a proposal for a new system to the legislature. The proposal would permit jailing only where the court found nonpayment to be willful and continuous, and would permit judges to remit (excuse) fines, set up time payment plans, or give probation periods in place of payment of fines for people too poor to pay. Fines would be worked off at $20 per day rather than the present $5 per day.

Since the CCLU proposal would save the state a million dollars, it should pass if legislators are aware of its necessity and impact.

SCSC Takes Fourth Place

Ed Breuler

At this year's AIWA's National Championships, Southern Connecticut State College was defeated in a semi-final game by Delta State University - 71-68. The loss, a rard hard one to take, was followed by another loss to Cal-Fullerton in the consolation game, pushing Southern into the number four position. See story on page 7

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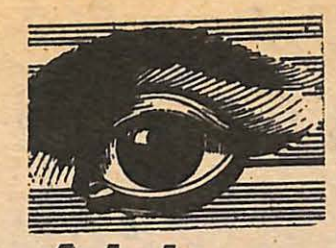


eye on the board

Aldermen Botch Move Against Yale Octopus

by Andrew J. Esposito
Modern Times Staff

For the second time this year the slackness of the Board of Aldermen has had an adverse effect on the citizens of New Haven. First there was the charter revision issue. And now, a state court referee has invalidated the "Guida Amendment."

The amendment, named after the mayor, gives the aldermen the right to review and reject, if they desire, the expansion plans of tax-exempt institutions. Using this law, which is part of the city's zoning code, the board last year refused to approve Yale's proposed new residential colleges. The purpose of the measure is to stop the erosion of the city's tax base caused by tax-exempt institutions acquiring more property. In the past two months, even with the law on the books, Yale's expansion has cost New Haven $14,500 in taxes.

Nick Heyer

With or without the court's decision, this downtown block is already off the city's tax books.

Yale's Legal Maneuver

The attack on the amendment was launched by Yale. That's not surprising since the university's appetite for new property is insatiable. Also, it has refused to compromise with the city on the issue of payment for services rendered. Therefore, as more and more property is removed from the tax roles, New Haveners must shoulder a heavier tax burden. In its arrogance, Yale seems to feel it has some "divine right" to live off the city.

When they failed to get their way on the residential colleges, the university dropped its mask of liberalism and sent its hired guns into court. Sadly, they were successful. And the barrier to Yale's unchecked expansion was eliminated.

Three options are opened to the city. It can accept the court's decision meekly and hope Yale is sensible in its expansion. This is intolerable. To expect such an arrogant institution to show compassion is foolish. So strike option one.

Procedural and Substantive Questions

The second option is for the city to appeal the decision to a higher court. Although the prospects for success via this route are slim, it should be explored.

The amendment was thrown out on both procedural and substantive grounds. According to the court decision, the board failed to follow the procedures outlined in the city charter when it adopted the amendment. Since it was adopted in 1969, when Guida was the board's president, the procedural foul-up is yet further proof of the mayor's incompetence. Also, the city failed to submit the amendment to the regional planning agency.

The substantive problems stem from the lack of standards to decide what expansion is valid and the mayor's veto power over institutional development.

From a non-lawyer's viewpoint, the appeal route appears iffy at best. It should be pursued, but we shouldn't be surprised if the state court decision is upheld. Whether or not the lower court decision is allowed to stand, the city's best option appears to be to redraft the amendment.

Strengthened Measure Needed

It would be very easy to eliminate the procedural questions raised by the court. The Board of Aldermen simply has to pass the measure according to the city charter's provisions. And then submit the ordinance to the regional planning agency.

However, to eliminate the substantive problems would require re-drafting the law. Since it has to be re-drawn anyway, why not strengthen it at the same time? A section in a new law could address itself to the question of criteria. Also, the provision on the mayor's veto power could be eliminated. Thus, the substantive issues raised by the court could be erased.

New Haven needs such a law to check the steady erosion of its tax base. The "Guida Amendment" was a well motivated attempt to stem the tide of tax-exempt institutional expansion. However, because of its poor drafting, it needs replacement. A well written law would give the city leverage when it negotiates with Yale and other tax-exempt institutions.

It's critical that we have a Board of Aldermen capable of drafting sound laws. Clearly, the present board is incapable of doing the job and should be replaced. The replacements should not be new faces who will simply provide cosmetic change, but "new people" who will provide real change.

A new and different Board of Aldermen should be able to draft laws that withstand legal challenges and which give New Haveners control over their city and their lives.

Community Calendar

Mon. March 31 — **State Legislature's Human Services Committee Hearings.** Bills involving the application of cost of living adjustments to Welfare, regulations on Daycare, and other Human Services will be open to public comment at 7PM at the Hall of Records, 200 Orange St.

Wed. April 2 — **Regulating the Poor: the Function of Public Welfare.** A lecture by Professor Francis Fox Piven sponsored by the African Famine Relief Organization. 7:30PM at Harkness Hall, Rm 201. Donation $.75 goes to African relief projects.

Thurs. April 3 — **Title XX: Implications for Human Services Planning, Programming and Funding.** A public forum with Robert Fulton, regional Dept. of Health, Ed., and Welfare; Edward Maher, Ct. Dept. of of Welfare and moderated by Morton Coleman, Dean of UConn Social Work School. At UConn Law School Auditorium, 1880 Asylum Ave.,West Hartford. 10-12AM.

Sat. April 5 — **National Conference on the CIA and World Peace.** See the announcement on page 8. For information call Promoting Enduring Peace at 878-4769.

Sat. April 5 — **Health Care: Where Does it Hurt?** A forum sponsored by the Medical Committee for Human Rights and covering health care issues involving the Recession, the Under-Served, Community Control and National Coverage. Registration is 9:30-10AM at the Connecticut Mental Health Center, 34 Park St. Contributions voluntary. For info call 436-8354.

Sat. April 5, Sat. April 19 — **Bus to Somers and Enfield Prisons: For Family and Friends of Inmates.** A bus and driver from the Christian Union on Shelton St. will leave there at 10:45, and make stops at 259 Dixwell Av. (11), 168 Davenport (11:15), and at the corner of James and Grand Av. (11:30). ALL TIMES ARE APPROXIMATE. The bus will return around 5:30-6PM. Cost is $3.50 for adults and $.50 for children under 12. For more info call the Peoples Busing Committee 776-0455, or Citizens for Better Correctional Institutions 562-8035.

Sun. April 6 — **Tour of Local Artists' Studios.** Eighteen local artists will open their studios and current works to the public. The tour is a benefit for the non-profit, parent-teacher cooperative Childrens' Preschool at 608 Whitney Av. It will last from 1-5PM and cost $4. For more info call Anna Audette at 777-8889.

Sun. April 6-Wed. April 16 — **Afro-American Cultural Art Exhibit Series.** Black Involvement in Architecture. Essays in architecture sponsored by Richard Dozier. At the Afro-American Cultural Center, 211 Park St., 436-8700

Sat. April 12 — **2nd Annual Women and the World of Work Conference** will be held at Quinnipiac College, Hamden , Ct. Participants will be able to attend 3 out of more than 50 workshops. Cost is $5 including a luncheon and afternoon social hour. For more info call 288-5251 extension 256 or 285.

Every Week — **At the Women's Center.** Sundays at 2:30 Divorce and Seperation Rap Groups; Mondays at 5:30 Women's Self Defense and at 8:00 Lesbian Rap Group; Tuesdays at 8:00 Open Rap Group; Thursdays at 8:00 Women vs. Conn. and Abortion Referral Project Groups; Fridays from 3:30-5:30 Walk-In Counseling Service for Women. Visit or call the Women's Center, 415 Park St. 436-0272.

Services for Women

by Ann Kilbride

On January 10th, Govenor Grasso signed a proclamation naming 1975 as International Women's Year in Connecticut. In commemoration of this historic event, **Modern Times** will print a list of services and activities available to area women.

New Haven Women's Liberation Center, 215 Park Street, New Haven 06511 (436-0272).

Permanent Commission on the Status of Women (PCSW) publishes a quarterly newsletter listing services, job information and pending legislation. Free copies are available. A Talent Bank for women seeking appointments to state boards and commissions is accepting application forms and resumes. For information on Foreign Service positions contact Kay Bergin, Executive Director, PCSW, 6 Grand St., Hartford, Ct., 06115 (566-5702).

Connecticut Feminists' Federal Credit Union, a credit union run by and for women, offers savings and loan programs. Offices are located at 170 York St, New Haven, Ct. (777-6336).

Women's Health Services, Inc., is a new low-cost abortion clinic in New Haven, scheduled to open this spring, will operate as an out-patient facility providing medical examinations, cancer-detection examinations, birth control instructions, as well as a full range of gynecological services. For details, contact Harriet Bogard, Executvie Director, Women's Health Services, Inc., 40 Foster St, New Haven, Ct., (787-7451).

Women's Counselling and Psychotherapy Center is located on 210 Prospect St., New Haven, Ct., (865-5505).

Commission on Equal Opportunities is located on 770 Chapel St., New Haven, Ct., (562-4655).

Information and Counselling Service for Women (ICSW), 215 Park St., New Haven (436-8242, is a non-profit career and education guidance service for women.

National Urban Fellows, Inc., Box 1475, New Haven, Ct., 06506 is for women interested in careers as urban administrators. A special program for women and minorities has been developed by National Urban Fellows of New Haven (Frank Logue, President). This program, leading to an MA in Urban Studies, includes an intensive summer session at Yale and a nine-month internship program in municipal government.

Basic Grants for Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Box 84, Washington, D.C. 20044, offers scholarships to women who wish to continue their education.

Labor Notes

The following is a list of bills currently being examined by the Connecticut State Legislature. In some cases the Connecticut State Labor Council has indicated either opposition to or recommendation of the bills.

Senate Bill *107 -**Increasing the unemployment compensation benefit rate to reflect changes in the cost of living.**
Would increase the benefit rate for all claimants after the first Sunday in October(if an increase is required by an increase in the average production wage).
We support this bill.

Senate Bill *703 -**Restoring the minimum qualification for unemployment compensation benefits.**
Restores the minimum amount of wages a worker must earn to qualify for UC benefits to thirty times his weekly benefit rate. The minimum was increased to forty times the benefit rate in 1973.
We support this bill.

Senate Bill *720 -**Reforming the unemployment compensation system.**
Proposes that the fund be adequately funded and to insure that only individuals legitimately entitled to UC benefits receive them.
We support the first part of this bill, but would like more specific language on the second part of this proposal that we might respond intelligently.

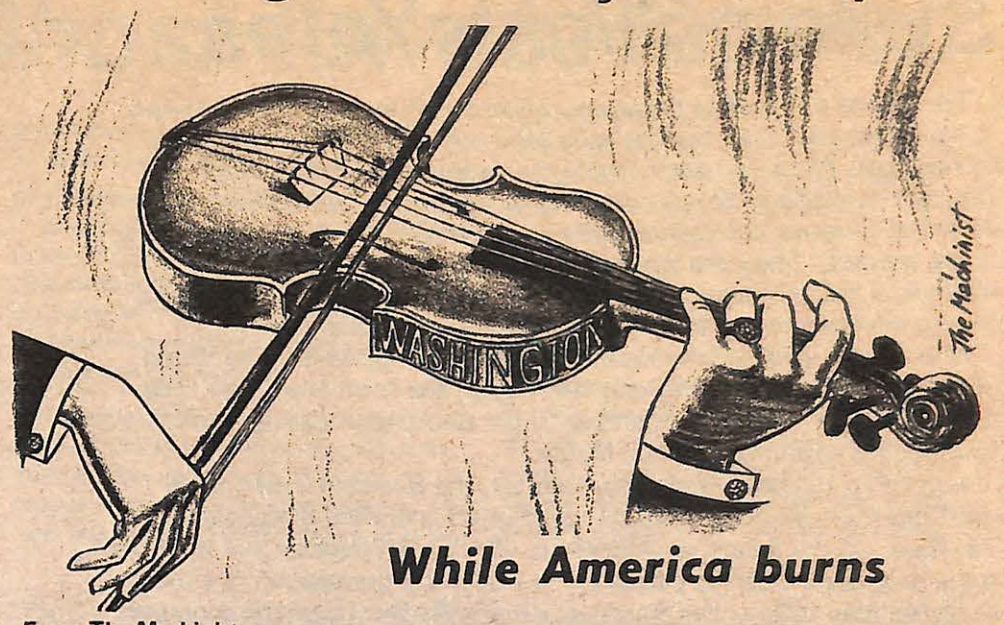
Senate Bill *737 - **Unemployemnt compensation when unemployment is caused by temporary disability or illness.**

House Bill *5149 - The title is self-explanatory.This bill should be in addition to UC benefits.

Senate Bill *755 - **Unemployment compensation for persons over eighteen.**
Allows students eighteen or over to receive unemployment compensation when they are laid off even if enrolled in an educational institution.

House Bill *5226 - **Qualifications for unemployment benefits.**
Prevents(rather postpones) the payment of unemployment benefits to individuals who are discharged for just cause or to individuals who voluntarily leave their jobs.
We oppose this bill.

AFL Urges Safety Gearup



While America burns

From The Machinist

John Dunlop, the new Secretary of Labor, has a clear call to clean house at the U.S. Labor Department's Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA).

At its recent mid-winter meeting, the AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted a 32-page report from its Committee on Occupational Safety and Health. George Taylor, committee secretary, reports that it is a performance report on OSHA's first five years. It cites "persistent reports of uneven enforcement of the law, blatant malfeasance, and outright maladministration."

The report is a litany of OSHA's delaying tactics, administrative roadblocks and outright neglect spreading from the regional offices up to the Secretary's office.

The report examines all OSHA operations--administration, enforcement, standards development, inspections and its review commission. Here are some highlights:

Administration–Records prove that each OSHA office operates on a different set of administrative rules, if any. The report cites a six-month period detailing the average time lapse from the day a complaint is received to the day of the inspection. The time lapse was 101 days in the Chicago office; 35 days in Atlanta; 28 days in San Francisco and only 12 days in the New York City office.

OSHA press releases emphasize that 25 percent of the nation's work places comply with the safety law and discount the fact that 75 percent are unsafe and violate the law.

Standards--Eighteen criteria documents proposing new health standards have been forwarded to OSHA by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) from 1972 through July 31, 1974. Only three--asbestos, carcinogens and vinyl chloride--have been used in OSHA health standards for American workers.

Inspections--Inconsistencies are the rule. OSHA's classification of hazards as serious or non-serious varies from office to office. The Boston office labeled unguarded woodworking saw blades as non-serious. The same hazard is always considered serious by OSHA's Portland, Ore, office. A compliance officer out of OSHA's Jacksonville, Fla, office uses his own criteria--it's not serious unless a serious accident has occurred.

OSHA contends that hazards classified as serious get a higher priority. Yet, only 17 percent of fatal or catastrophic accidents resulted in serious classifications.

Review Commission--The three-member OSHA Review Commission has weakened and delayed enforcement of the law. Its record shows that of 106 key cases in 1973, employers won relief from the mission in 93 instances. More than 90 percent of employers' requests for time extensions to abate hazards were approved.

AFL-CIO Five-Point Plan

The AFL-CIO Executive Council recently adopted the report on OSHA and pledged to give it the widest possible dissemination in Congress. In addition, the Council called for an across-the-board strengthening of the job safety law with specific emphasis on these five points:

1) Extension of coverage to all workers, including those employed by Federal, state and local governments, in all work places.

2) Establishment of full Federal enforcement and the elimination of participation in standards and state enforcement.

3) Permission for compliance officers to issue on-the-spot orders prohibiting employees from working where there is danger.

4) Requiring full pay for employee representatives for time spent with an OSHA compliance officer during an inspection.

5) Transferring the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health to the Department of Labor.

Poor Families Still Pay More

From Dollars and Sense

A few years ago , two researchers in Wash. D.C. sat down with a bank of computers, and a big hunk of Ford Foundation and U.S. government money to figure out who pays the taxes in the United States.

Specifically, they wanted to see what the tax structure makes on the inequality of income. Do the little people get a bigger share of the pie after everyone has paid their taxes? Do the high bracket types get a smaller slice, after taxes? The answer to both questions is: "No. Not significantly."

What is Your Tax Rate?

The authors, Joseph Pechman and Benjamin Okner, are staff members of the Brookings Institutions– the big liberal think-tank which Gordon Liddy wanted to burglarize. They devised several different procedures to calculate how all the different taxes–local, state and federal– hit different income groups.

According to one of their major calculations, *all families end up paying one quarter of their income in taxes, regardless of their income level.*

(The other calculation is extremely lenient toward the present tax set-up, because it does not recognize that any property taxes are passed on to tenants or that any corporations pass their taxes on to consumers. Still, even according to this calculation, most people pay about 23% of their income in taxes, while the poorest fifth pay 18% and the richest fifth pay 27%.)

Take for instance a family making $8,000 in total income(including fringe benefits, etc.) in 1966. Using the first, more realistic calculation, that family paid a little over 17% of its income in federal taxes, and a little under 9% in state and local taxes:a total of 26%.

Now take a family which makes $18,500 in that year. They paid about 17½% in federal tax and only 7½ in state and local taxes:a total of 25%. And finally a family making up around $75,000 paid 20% of that in federal tax, but only a little over 6% in state and local taxes:*still only a total of 26%.*

That means people at the lower end of the scale, who have to use almost all their income for necessities, have to turn over just as big a share to the government as people making $75,000 a year.

For their higher state and local taxes, working people usually get inferior schools as well.

Do Taxes Redistribute Income?

It's not surprising then, that the study found taxes don't do anything to redistribute income more equally. Table 1 shows, by fifths of the population, what share of the total income different groups receive both before and after taxes. (This table uses the second method of calculating the tax-bite; the first method would show even less change.)

Whereas before taxes the bottom three-fifths of the population receives 30.2% of the total income, their share after taxes increases to only 31.0%. The highest fifth lose only a 2% slice of the pie through taxes.

The authors of the study say that tax law changes since 1966 have not affected the general pattern of the tax burden.

Another result of the study was to show that the rich make more, and working people of all types make less. Most previous studies were based only on income of money, which does not include fringe benefits, increases in the value of unsold stocks, non-money gifts and inheritances and other factors.

The new figures show the bottom four-fifths of the population—every one with family incomes under $16,000 in 1966—making a smaller share of the money than old studies suggested. Most important, they show the top 5%(one-twentieth) of the families making almost one-third of the money. That's more than all the families making under $12,000, the bottom three-fifths of the population, combined!

TABLE 1: SHARE OF INCOME RECEIVED BY U.S. FAMILIES, 1966

BEFORE AND AFTER TAXES

Families (ranked by income)	*Adjusted family income (approx.)*	*% of all families' income before taxes*	*% of all families' income after taxes*
Lowest fifth	Under $4000/year	3.9%	4.3%
Second fifth	$4000—$7500	10.0%	10.3%
Middle fifth	$7500—$11,000	16.3%	16.4%
Fourth fifth	$11,000—$16,000	22.0%	23.3%
Highest fifth	$16,000 and over	47.7%	45.7%

Source: Pechman and Okner, *Who Bears the Tax Burden*, pp. 46 & 56.

editorial
System Slights Votes

The Board of Finance has a very important function in New Haven. It makes up the city's budget each year and determines the sources of revenue. After consulting with the various departments such as Education, Welfare, Sanitation, etc., to determine their needs, the Board of Finance has to assess the available sources of revenue (taxes, loans, grants). They are directly able to set the tax rate. Grants must be acquired through the different departments. The City then distributes the money according to the Board's guidelines.

Who are the people who have such significant powers? The Board of Finance has seven members: the Mayor, the controller (who is appointed by the Mayor), a member of the Board of Aldermen, and four people appointed by the Mayor.

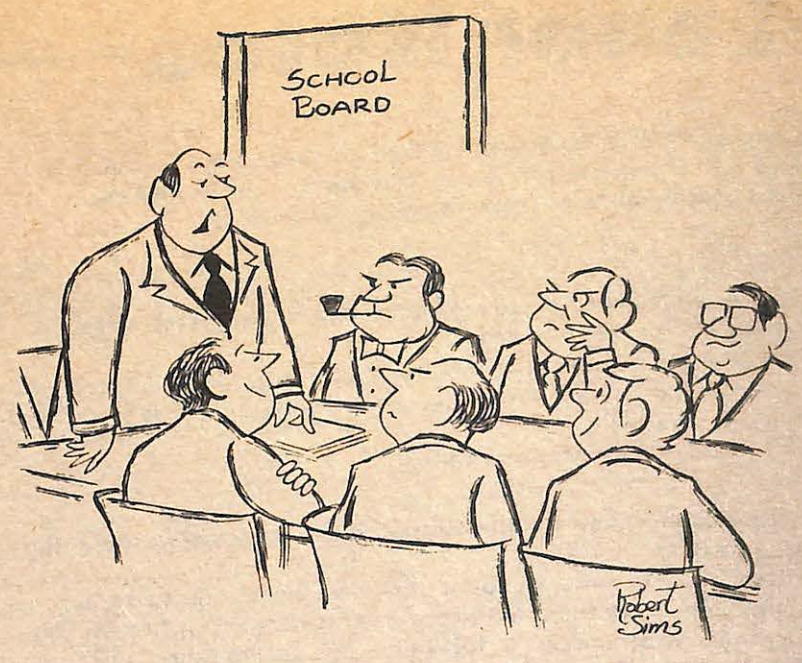
According to the present City Charter, the Board of Finance has until the third Monday in April to submit a proposed Budget and Tax Rate to the Board of Aldermen. Within ten days of that Monday these proposals must be published in each local newspaper. By the third Monday in May the Board of Aldermen can 1) pass the proposals unchanged, 2) cut the budget and pass it, 3) send it back to the Board of Finance. The Board of Aldermen cannot reappropriate money.

There are many serious faults in this system. First, it excludes community involvement and power. Second, the Board of Finance is not accountable to the public since only the Mayor has a say in who is appointed. Third, there is no mechanism for the public to become involved in budgetary priorities, i.e., borrowing for the coliseum.

The Charter Reform suggests some improvements: it seeks to give the Board of Aldermen 1) two more weeks to examine the budget, 2) to require a public hearing led by the Board of Finance, and 3) to give the Board of Aldermen the right to reappropriate money.

We agree with the changes proposed by the Charter Reform, but we would also like to see the reform provide a system which calls for referenda on all city borrowing. In this way people would be able to express their views on the city's economic priorities and help determine how their tax money is used.

Instead of stop-gap reform, however, we believe that these processes must be altered radically. First, we suggest that the city adopt a procedure which parallels the federal system. The executive--the Mayor--should make up a budget proposal and submit it to the legislative body--the Board of Aldermen--early in the year. The Aldermen can hold public hearings on the different parts of the budget, alter it, and then pass it. Since they are elected by their ward constituency, they can be more directly accountable within their wards.



"Therefore, by a vote of four to three, it's been decided to wish the teachers "seasons greetings."

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The Rich Get Richer
And The Poor Get...

Newfield News/opf

money talks
Monumental Steal in N.H. Tax System

by Rick Wolff
Modern Times Staff

The biggest, most unfair tax paid by people in New Haven is not the federal income tax, due next April 15. It is the local, New Haven property tax on land, houses and other structures. Whether you own real estate or rent an apartment from an owner, the grossly unjust New Haven property tax system takes hundreds and even thousands of dollars out of your pocket every year. Here's how and why.

Like all other Connecticut towns, New Haven gets most of its revenue from property taxes. According to law, New Haven's tax assessor must put a value -- called the "assessed value" -- on every piece of land, every building and every vehicle. In New Haven, that "assessed value" is supposed to be 60% of the price of the piece of property if it were sold on the open market. Some pieces of property are not assessed and not taxed: church-owned property, property of educational or governmental institutions, etc. These are the "tax-exempt" properties. The biggest in New Haven is Yale.

The actual property tax bill to be paid is figured out by the New Haven Board of Finance. The majority of the unelected members of this Board are appointed by the Mayor. Once this Board decides how much tax money to raise, it announces "the mill rate." This is just the percentage --now 8.22% -- of the assessed value of any piece of property that must be paid in taxes. If you own a house priced at $20,000, then the assessed value would be $12,000, and this year's tax bill would be $986.40.

Still Paying on Old Assessment

The gross unfairness of this tax system comes into the picture when you ask the question: "Who assesses the value of property and how is it done?" The last time all properties in New Haven were assessed was 1964. If you own or if you rent from an owner whose house was worth $20,000 in 1964, you may be heavily overtaxed. It depends on what kind of neighborhood you live in. If you live in an area where property values have gone down -- say a $20,000 house is now worth $17,000, you are still paying taxes on the 1964 assessed value--60% of $20,000. Because there has been no reassessment of all properties, your taxes are higher than they are supposed to be or should be.

On the other hand, if you live in an area that has gone up in value since 1964, you are paying too little. If your $20,000 house from 1964 is now worth $60,000 because it is located on St. Ronan's Street or along Whitney Avenue or McKinley Avenue, you are still paying only on the assessed value =60% of $20,000.

Rich Get Tax Break

To put it in a nutshell, the neighborhoods that have become the areas of New Haven's wealthy are getting a huge tax break, while the low and middle income residents are paying extra taxes to make up what the rich are saving. Here is one example from thousands we could name. A house on Lombard Street in Fair Haven is selling for $27,000, and the 1974-5 tax on it is $12,000. A house on Whitney Avenue is currently selling for $92,000, and the tax on it is $1,800. One house is over 300% more valuable, but it pays only 50% more property taxes. That is a grossly unjust tax system.

Poor Get Robbed

Most New Havener's live -- whether they own or rent -- in neighborhoods like the Hill, Fair Haven, State Street, Dixwell, Dwight -- just the places where the tax unfairness is robbing them. A tax reassessment would shift the tax burdens from low and middle income owners and renters to the wealthy who now get away with tax underpayment. That is why the wealthy residents and larger businesses have put so much pressure on the Democrats and the Republicans, on Guida and Barbieri, to prevent a reassessment of all New Haven properties.

Taxes Unjust

The unfair tax burden is a pocketbook issue for every New Haven family trying to make ends meet during these hard times. It is a kind of political dynamite. This issue belongs in the city elections of 1975. Who will put it there? Not the Democrats, not the Republicans -- well, then, maybe something that is long overdue in this town. A third party, a party that gives low and middle income New Haveners a real choice, a real chance to turn around unjust tax deals for one thing.

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MODERN TIMES

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MODERN TIMES is published by the American Independent Movement (AIM) as its political organ. Work on **MODERN TIMES** is done by volunteers, both members and non-members of AIM. The political views of AIM are given in the editorial. We encourage contributions from the New Haven community in the form of articles and letters.

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get this kind of news from profit-making commercial papers. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working men and women are told by them instead of their bosses. There is no place else where the problems of employment and education, and housing and health care are told by the people who have to live with them.

This is the richest country in the world. Yet most of the wealth is used only by a few. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. There would be no need to strike for paltry raises, waste our resources and labor on missiles and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need, not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement has been working since 1966 to get people together against the vested interests that run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care, and decent jobs.

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brass tacks

CIA Spooks Make Ghost-towns Happen

by Mike Holodnak

In the name of "national security" every American citizen is in danger of being spied on by the CIA, especially if that citizen exercises his or her constitutional rights to free speech. Yet the CIA is nothing more than a tool of the multinational corporations who, in fact, are the real menace to our national security as well as to the peace of the entire world.

Several multinational corporations have more power than many governments. Their loyalty is not to any nation but only to pure profits. They have the freedom to liquidate an investment in one country and reestablish it in another part of the world in a matter of months. By having complete control over suppliers, they can fix their own production costs, sales prices and profits.

Answerable to No One

According to the authors of a new study of these global giants, multinational corporations have grown beyond the reach of traditional government controls and are the major contributors to today's economic problems.

"The fundamental problem posed by the global corporation is this political question of loyalty," said Richard J. Barnet, co-director of the Institute for Policy Studies. "To what extent are they prepared to give up possibilities for global profit maximization in the interest of the economy of the United States and the economic welfare of a majority of the people of the country?"

That dumb question is nothing more than a shabby attempt to deceive the public. The multinational corporations have already, beyond any shadow of doubt, proven here and abroad that profits come before any people or any nation.

In Comes the CIA

These global giants have used the tax-funded CIA to buy off, assassinate or overthrow progressive leaders in every part of the so-called "free world," and they have used the U. S. military to quell any uprisings that may ensue from these encounters. They also use the CIA and the U. S. military for the purpose of expanding their economic control in areas such as Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

The role of the CIA in Latin American countries has been amply documented; Chile was only the most recent example. Salvador Allende, who was legally elected by the people, was overthrown by the military dictatorship that has outlawed dissent and labor unions and has put the the big corporations like ITT and Kennecott back into power.

Another example of CIA activity was the Congo in 1961, where Patrice Lumumba was murdered and replaced by Mobutu who made the investment climate safe for Rockefeller-financed companies like Pan Am to acquire the local airline, for AT & T to build a subsidiary, for Esso to drill for oil, and for Standard of Indiana to go into the copper business there.

Incidents such as these date back to at least 1953 when the CIA masterminded the overthrow of Iran's Premier Mossadegh, who, in 1951 nationalized the big Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. This coup put the current Shah back into supreme and absolute power. Of course, it also resulted in the return of Iran's natural resources to the big global oil companies.

Foreign Workers Suffer

This kind of economic control over foreign governments, which are bought and sold as if they were wheat and soybean futures, gives these global giants greater leverage to even further manipulate and swindle the American workers. Simply by moving their plants from U. S. soil to places such as Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and, more recently, the Caribbean and Latin America, these big corporations reap, not just profits, but super-profits.

A special clause in U. S. tariff laws stipulates that products made overseas are subject to import duties. But since overseas labor is so cheap, these duties are almost negligible. For instance, the minimum wage in Haiti is $1.30 per day, which comes to about 17 cents per hour. There are now more than 150 U. S. firms in the assembly business in Haiti. Jobs in almost every major industry in America have been lost through these runaway plants.

Back in 1973 UAW's Leonard Woodcock had led a delegation at a San Francisco Conference of trade unionists from around the world. It was sponsored by the International Metal Workers Federation. New steps were taken there to form the basis for multinational bargaining with GM, Ford, Chrysler, Singer, GE, Fiat-Citroen, Toyota Motors, Nissan Motors and Brown Boveri.

The strategy included plans for establishing common expiration dates for union contracts of all plants of multinational firms, and cooperation in bargaining.

International Unions Needed

Global corporations have created devastating international problems which can only be solved through international cooperation of trade unions to prohibit the playing of one nation's workers off against another nation's workers.

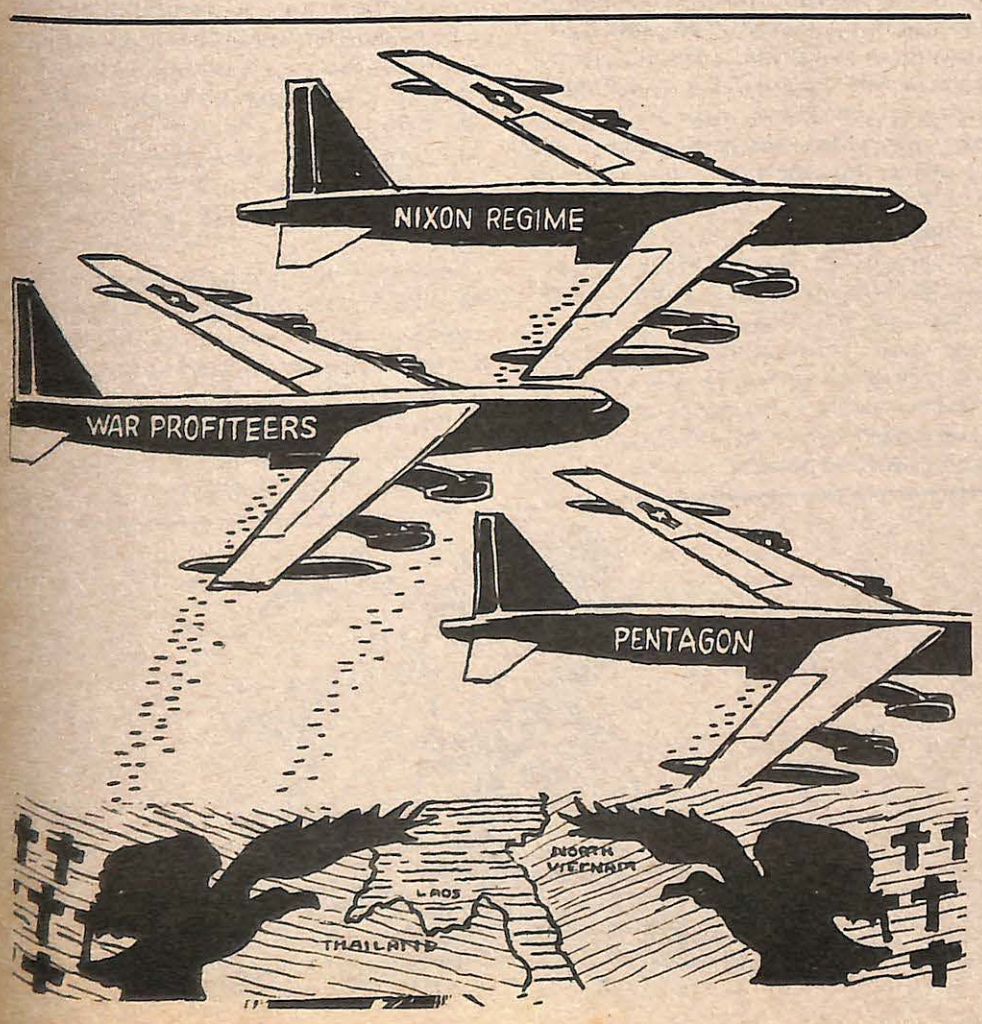
If these global giants are not stopped, then we can all look forward to a greater strangulation of our economy and a greater increase in unemployment, suicides and one hell of a lot more regimentation.

Labor Party at Home

But who can stop corporations that are that big and powerful? Can the Republicans or Democrats do it? Can the racist George Wallace Party, which defends the Vietnam war, do it? Or how about a Labor Party?

Because practically everyone has to work for a living, a Labor Party is the most logical. Labor, by getting united, is the only force that can stop the big swindle. Now, more than ever, labor's slogan "A hurt to one is a hurt to all," applies aptly to, not only workers in this country, but to workers in all countries.

"Hi, Ferguson, FBI". . ."Oh, Hi, Kelley, CIA. . .Meet Wilson, phone company".



review

Vietnam Doom Prophet

by Karen Rosenberg

Modern Times Staff

Polemics and Prophecies 1967-1970
by I.F. Stone, Vintage Books $2.95

This collection of articles by I.F. Stone is dominated by one theme: end the war in Southeast Asia. Anyone who has been awake to the recent debate on aid to Cambodia knows that is not ancient history. If you have been thinking, "Here we go again," this book will show you when and where you heard the old, familiar tunes that are now on the air once more.

Check the index under Humphrey and you will be reminded that "Humphrey's enthusiasm for American intervention in Southeast Asia goes back to 1950, when he welcomed Truman's decision to give financial aid to the French and to their puppet emperor, Bao Dai." It's a well done index: try Henry Kissinger.

Spoiling the Pentagon

Long ago, it was clear to I.F. Stone that funds for the Vietnam war were fattening a spoiled Pentagon, and that, later, it wasn't going to be easy to take away the candy from the baby. "Billions for Missles and Pennies for Poverty" is the title of one of the many articles in which the connection between "defense" spending and slum housing is made painfully clear. "Socialism of the Rich" is Stone's term for "the welfare system which supports some of our richest corporations." Stone is the master of the stinging, ironic remark that exposes the workings of the American system.

If clever phrases were all that Stone had to offer, it would hardly be worth reading his anthology. But Stone backs up his charges with documentation using sources that few readers will hunt through themselves. His summary of the Arab and Israeli contributions to an issue of Sartre's magazine is especially valuable for American audiences: the wide spectrum of opinions on both sides of the conflict is not usually discussed in detail in our press.

Wider Readership

Originally, the articles published in this volume appeared in the **New York Review of Books** or **I.F. Stone's Bi-Weekly.** In book form, they have the chance to reach a wider readership than they had when first printed. Another advantage of this collection is that it does not follow chronological order in arranging the articles; they are grouped by subject. The editor's choice of pieces is quite good. Those on the questionable difference between Republicans and Democrats (such as "When a Two-Party System Becomes a One-Party Rubber Stamp") are excellent. To ask for fewer articles on Vietnam is to try to redo the past; if this collection seems lopsided, it is because America was.

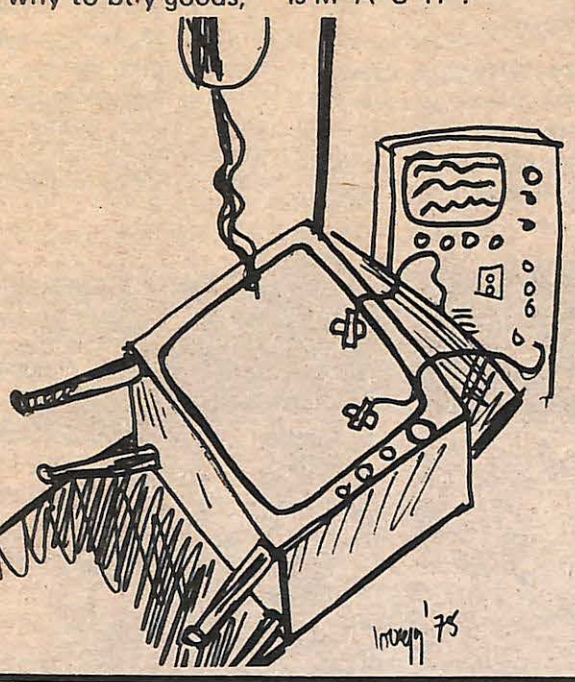
It is important to point out that these articles are not just random shots at a few ills in American society. What emerges from this collection is I.F. Stone's commitment to a sweeping change in the structure of this nation, a redistribution of its wealth and an end to its policy of domination abroad. Re-education, not violence, is the way he hopes to affect this transformation. These articles are his personal contributions to its reshaping.

review

M*A*S*H: Study in Human Behavior

by Edw. Breuler
Modern Times Staff

Like many people in this country I watch television. Television, as everyone knows, occupies, on the average, a great deal of our daily lives. We are told what is happening; what, when and why to buy goods; when to eat, sleep and wake up; and all too often what to feel. But there are many good shows on TV that bring the world with all its many types of people and situations, treated with honesty and simplicity, right into our homes. One of these shows is M*A*S*H*.



M*A*S*H means Mobile Army Surgical Hospital. During the Korean War (when the show takes place) thousands of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel were often situated miles from the front lines for the sole purpose of treating wounded soldiers. They had no set hours and often worked days at a time mending wounded soldiers. Their dedication to saving human life was in most cases dampered by the "return" of their patients to the front line only to get wounded again or killed.

Stupidity of War

Alan Alda, who plays Hawkeye, when asked to do the show insisted on two conditions: 1) that the show portray the stupidity of war, and 2) that at least one scene take place in the operating room. Both conditions were met and M*A*S*H began to bring to the viewers the absurdity of fighting a war in another land. You begin to see young men and women torn to shreds by gunfire and patched up and sent back to the war. Civilians are homeless and without medical care and the explanation as to why we were there does not seem to matter anymore. It becomes non-existant.

Despite this absurdity, the people of the 4077th stick around thanks to the draft in most cases (Hawkeye states that the only reason they got him was after being chased by the Sergeant into a pay toilet, he did not have a dime to escape) and somehow a true dedication to save lives. Their feelings are not hidden, they're out in the open. Time and time again they are heard questioning the right of this country to do this to our own as well as to other people.

Good Cast

Another reason why M*A*S*H is so good is the fact that the cast is made up of several good actors and actresses all of whom bring their own special brand of humor to the show.

Hawkeye and Trapper John(Wayne Rogers)are two keen surgeons who are trying to make the best of a bad situation. In their storehouse of fun and games are: a martini still; complete ridicule of army ways(they show up at roll call in their bathrobes); complete rejection of those people who find the Army and the war stimulating; and the never ending search for the nurse that will help them forget it all.

The man who runs the camp or at least is supposed to is Col. Henry Blake (McLean Stevenson.) He's an old college football hero and now a dedicated fisherman(he wears a fishing hat and vest instead of Arny fatigues.) His main hobbies are tying fishing lures, collecting home movies(stag films) and getting blown out of latrines. He simply cannot be bothered with Army regulations and the everyday routines of running a camp so he intrusts that duty to Cor. Radar O'Riley(Gary Burghoff)who has a touch of ESP. He is a small guy, who always sleeps with a teddy bear, often wears platform shoes and is afraid of women. He looks up to Hawkeye and seeks his advice often but never is put down in these situations for his concern and honesty.

The Other Side

Then there's Frank Burns. The worst surgeon(he got his diploma from Sears and Roebuck) and a strict regulation man. Frank continuously falls into situations where his lack of brains is a format for Hawkeye's and Trapper's constant flow of sarcasm and hatred for the things that Frank is—a dedicated half-wit Army Major.

Frank is in love with Hot Lips Hoolihan(Loretta Swit) the chief nurse. They try to keep this secret from the camp and use secret knocks and hold hands under the table. Hot Lips is constantly trying to make a Frank a somebody she can be proud of. This is a difficult job one that will never happen but Hot Lips is the best nurse in the camp and always arises to the situation when help is needed. These two are always trying to get Hawkeye and Trapper brought up on un-American activities but no one in the camp cares to hear about it. That too is a losing battle.

A Different Side

One of the most unusual and also one of the funniest characters is Klinger. He is trying to get out of the Army by impersonating a nurse. He has a closet full of fine dresses and minks and never fails to wear curlers in his hair when he goes to bed. He shows up at pay call in a beautiful flowered dress and walks guard duty in high heels and a mink stole. When he picks up his pay his serial number is 36-24-36. And everyone in the camp never fails to tell Klinger how wonderful he looks and comment on a new set of earings or a new dress.

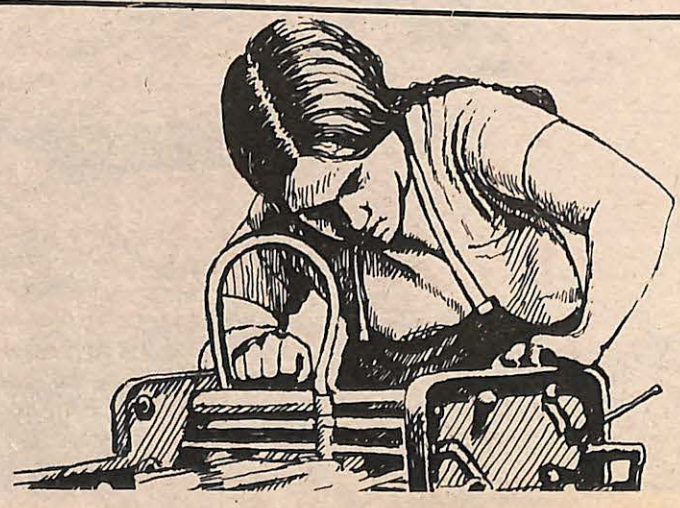
With such an array of funny people, the show usually involves them all in a major theme and several smaller ones to fully utilize their qualities. Another fine aspect that makes M*A*S*H so good.

A New Tradition

With the bringing to the public of how life is composed of many elements, good, bad and the ironic, M*A*S*H follows the ground work laid by ALL IN THE FAMILY and THE MARY TYLER MOORE SHOW in their real-life portrayal on topics like homosexuality, excessive pride , prejudice and the absurdity of war.

But M*A*S*H went one step further in depicting human behavior with an ironic twist. Col. Blake is discharged from the service and the happiness of going home was all too much for the camp to take. They put him through a defrocking ceremony(with little interest from Blake) and send him off with a very tearful exit. The scene then changes to the operating room where Radar enters and sadly informs the crew that Blake's plane was shot down over the Sea of Japan and he was killed. No major character has been written out of a script on US prime time so dramatically as was Col. Blake. A simple rather blunt way of reinforcing the horrors of war.

One never tires of the people of M*A*S*H, the show is made to be appealing to many types of people and it succeeds. It is warm, sensitive and above all—funny. This is what makes it go, it's simple basic material with a message that is straight and from the hip. Something much needed on TV today.



Women's Group Services

by Ann Kilbride

Can women be free? Will they find adequate employment opportunities? With whom do they share their problems, hopes, joys or fears? Where can they receive health care information, guidance, or no-nonsense counselling? The answers to these and many other questions can be found at the New Haven Women's Liberation Center.

Located in several large rooms in the basement of 215 Park Street (between Edgewood and Chapel Street), the Women's Center has grown since 1969 into a meeting place for all women--be they housewives, mothers, workers, budding feminists, professionals, or radical activists. "The Center is a necessity," explains staff assistant Marione Cobb, "because women must have a place of their own which is free from male domination."

Information Center

During the day, the Center operates as a common room where women can scan the bulletin boards for events and job information, learn about the different groups working on women's liberation or relax and enjoy the numerous feminist publications. During the evening, there are group discussions ranging from rape to poetry.

As an independent feminist organization, the Center strives to raise the personal (or individual) as well as the political (or social) consciousness of women. First and foremost, it tries to help women find an identity built on their own needs and desires. "The purpose of the Center," according to staff assistant Linda Anderson, "is to show women that they have *choices* other than the traditional roles of wife and mother."

At the Center, women dress, talk and act freely, honestly; they no longer have to pretend or pander to artificial (usually male) standards. Through private and group counselling, women learn how to change the images and roles that hinder self-expression and self-development.

Political Change

In addition to supporting women in their struggle for personal freedom, the Center also focuses on changing the capitalistic, materialistic tenets of society. "Women are the victims of a double social oppression: sexism and capitalism," explains Linda Anderson.

On the one hand, pervasive sexism deters women from receiving equal pay, decent jobs, adequate health care or political effectiveness. On the other hand, capitalism thrives on a cheap labor force. (For instance, a business executive rakes in $40 thousand a year while paying his secretary a measly $5 thousand.

Within a capitalistic society, employers are allowed, even encouraged, to exploit their work force.) Realizing that sexism and capitalism oppress women, the Center strongly advocates changing the economic, political and social structures of society.

Feminists Services

To facilitate changes in personal and social consciousness, the Women's Center has instituted a variety of feminist programs. A few of the current services and projects available include the following:

Abortion Referral Service offers a pregnancy test, explains abortion procedures, arranges an appointment at a clinic and provides support and counselling.

Women's Health Information Project focuses on birth control and health issues, presented via skits, puppet shows and a traveling bus.

Rape Crisis Center deals with legal, emotional and preventive aspects of rape. Call 397-CARE for information.

Sister Newsletter a monthly feminist publication presents articles, events and local news.

Speakers Bureau contains a number of women who are available to lecture on topics such as consciousness raising, women and the law, working women, teaching, lesbianism, marriage.

Self-Defense Groups teach women how to develop and use their strength.

Lesbian Groups hold weekly rap sessions on the roles of women and on gay issues.

Counselling Services provide support for women experiencing difficult legal, emotional or financial problems.

To continue offering these services, the Center needs the support of area women. Operating on a shoe-string budget (primarily funded by donations and monthly pledges), it can only afford two part-time assistants. In the future, the Center hopes to share a building with other women's groups such as N.O.W., the Women's Political Caucus, Feminists in the Arts, et al.

For futher information on the Women's Center call 436-0272 or, better yet, stop in for a cup of coffee and an informal rap.

the way i see it

Southern's Loss A Heartbreaker

by Edw. Breuler
Modern Times Staff

After defeating two teams in qualifying and quater-final rounds of the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women(AIWA) National Championships held at Madison College in Harrisonburg Virginia, the Southern Conn. State College Women's Basketball team was one step away from ending their "third "place jinx in the National rankings. Then they ran into Delta State College from Mississippi in the semi-finals and the "jinx" was not to be denied.

The whole story of the game took place in the second half. The first half ended with Delta State leading by one point, 30-29. Southern then ran up a six point lead midway through the half on the shoulders of a well-balanced offense but Delta State rallied to overcome that deficit through the efforts of 6'3" Luisa Harris and 4'11" guard Debbie Brock. With 8:32 remaining Delta pulled ahead of Southern 54-52.

Just Out of Reach

Harris' strong rebounding and 32 points added to Brock's fantastic ball control which helped to break the Southern trap-press proved to be too much for the Southies who fell behind 67-60 with about two minutes to go in the game. Southern, led by All-American guard Sue Rojcewicz and the rebounding force of Eileen O'Connor(13 for the game) helped close the gap to 67-66 with less than a minute left.

After a Delta State turnover, Southern failed to score on three successive attempts at the hoop as a capacity crowd oohed and aahed, and Delta State took posession of the ball. Southern beset by frustration never could get any closer and they lost 71-68. A demoralizing defeat for the underrated Southern team.

courtesy Southern Sports

Southern's Sue Rojcewicz - All American 1974-5.

It was a very good and emotion packed game to watch because Delta State had to really push to beat the Southern team who played one of their finest games all year.

Southern then had to get by California University at Fullerton to slip once again into third place. The Delta State defeat took too much out of the Southies and despite a strong effort by Sue Rojcewicz(16 points and 7 rebounds) they were defeated 63-46 to acquire fourth place. They just ran out of stream.

Delta State ran on to defeat three time champs Immaculata in the final game 90-81.

All the games I saw at the tournament where excellently played and full of exciting moments. Over 5,000 people showed up to see the action as well as hundreds of sportswriters and photographers from all over the country.

All-American

Modern Times would like to congratulate the Southern team for a fine season and we would also like to congratulate Sue Rojcewicz for making the '74-'75 AIWA All-American Team for the second year in a row. For the past three tears Sue has been Southern's leading scorer and her fine ballhandling skills and game spirit are true All-American qualities not to mention her never-ending never-say-quit- attitude. We would like to congratulate her on a fine season and career at Southern Conn. State College.

Comment

Last weekend I went to Harrisonburg Virginia to watch the AIWA National Championships and I was very impressed with the huge crowds of people who traveled from all over the country to see the games and follow their favorite team. They came from California, Nebraska, Penn., New Jersey and New York as well as points South but there was no one there from New Haven, to my knowledge, except the team, a few fans and myself.

The question I would like to ask is where were the major newspapers from this area. Indeed the NCAA and the NIT games are important as well as the Jacksonville Open, but is not the fact that SCSC's Women's Basketball team has been in every major tournament for the last seven years and placed third three times news! Yet there were no major stories or photographs depicting these accomplishments.

No other New Haven College has had such an honor. I admit that it costs money to sponsor a trip to another state to cover a sports event but there were people from Omaha and Philadelphia there all week! So where is the rational behind not covering the events? Was it lack of concern because it was a woman's tournament or because it was not so important?

I submit is it important that Pete Maravich finally likes New Orleans after so many years? Is it important to the people of New Haven that Tutu won the dog show in Alabama? New Haven is our town and what happens in the immediate area is important. No matter what it is! Where are their heads and priorities I may ask? Down south, covering the laying down of turf(artificial)on the Bayou for alligator hunters! Big news in New Haven, don't you agree, and that's the way I see it.

school notes

How to Get Through to Your School Board

by Ruth Hein

Board of Education meetings are not usually well attended. A dozen or so of the same representatives of civic groups and minor school administrators are all that regularly keep an eye on the routine deliberations of Board members. Once in a while, when the parents of a particular school have a specific problem, they can marshal another contingent of ten or fifteen.

Occasionally, however, an issue is large enough, affecting the whole school system in fundamental ways, to bring out a bigger crowd of people to observe and speak up. The February and March Board meetings, where the issues were the budget and teacher cuts, were so well attended by alert and vociferous citizens that larger rooms had to be found (the meeting in Nathan Hale, for example, began in the library and ended in the auditorium).

Many people spoke up, and spoke well. For their pains, as likely as not, they earned humiliation and abuse from Stephen Papa or George Barbarito. Nevertheless, they were heard by the Board, and the Board was aware that they were heard as well by the rest of the audience.

When it came time to vote on the budget, the Board members reduced the sum proposed by the Superintendent by less than half what their own president advocated! There is no getting around the fact that the visible, audible presence of their constituents had an appreciable effect on their action.

Attend Meetings

The message, then, is loud and clear: attend Board of Education meetings. The Board meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, alternately at 200 Orange Street and at selected schools throughout the city. A call to George Barbarito's office (562-0151) will give you the exact place and time (usually 7 p.m.). Every PTA, school council, or other parent organization would do well to designate someone to attend each meeting or send a delegate. This practice alone would bring nearly 50 additional persons to each Board meeting.

Bring a Friend

A further tactic is for those who are going to a Board meeting to take a friend. Besides doubling the attendance, this ploy introduces people to the Board who before had only a vague idea of what goes on. I have spoken with a number of people after they attended their first Board meeting; it's quite a consciousness-raising experience that generally evokes shock and indignation.

Thanks to some energetic complaints in the past, to speak at a Board meeting has become extremely simple. By agreement, the press asks the first questions. They are followed by the teachers' Union the administrators' association, and PTA Council. People who have indicated in writing that they wish to address the Board are heard next. Then the floor is open to anyone attending the meeting.

Some questions may be too specific to be properly brought up at a public forum--such as a specific complaint about a particular teacher-- but most issues affecting a school, the school system as a whole, or procedures of the Board itself deserve this open hearing. They might include an un-safe street crossing, citywide testing of kindergarten children, the affirmative action program, or a possible conflict of interest on the part of a Board member.

Get Together With a Group

When you attend a Board meeting with the specific purpose of making a statement or asking a question, it is always a good idea to get together a group from one or more schools interested in the same issue. Writing to announce your intention, spelling out your concern, and indicating how many people will want to speak to the same point(more than three is probably too many) also makes the procedure more efficient.

Write To Board Members

It is highly effective to not only write to Stephen Papa, the president of the Board of Education, but to send copies of the letter to all the other Board members at their home addresses (listed below). In this way you are making sure that all of them know about you and can prepare themselves to perceive and act on your information and/or need.

Addresses of Board Members

The Hon. Bartholomew Guida
City Hall
New Haven 06510

Mrs. Thelma Thornton
600 Winthrop Avenue
New Haven 06511

Mr. David Echter
125 Hemlock Road
New Haven 06515

Mr. Ronald K. Noe
457 Humphrey Street
New Haven 06511

Mr. Theodore Hogan Jr.
195 Bellevue Road
New Haven 06511

Mrs. Harriette Balay
97 Livingston Street
New Haven 06511

Mr. Stephen Papa
1367 Chapel Street
New Haven 06515

Mr. Ralph Gentile
205 Church Street

on the job Vista Visits Senior Citizens

by Renee Poirier

Since mid-February I have been a VISTA volunteer working with Sage Advocates, an organization acting as advocates for Senior Citizens. I requested this placement because I had done a lot of volunteer work with senior citizens when I was an undergraduate at Yale, and I had helped to set up the program WHEEE, We Help Elders Establish Employment.

As a Vista worker with Sage Advocates it is my job to start a Senior Citizens newspaper, which I hope will act as a catalyst for bringing older people together, and will keep them informed of the activities pertaining to senior citizens. I also hope that the paper will help them to become more aware of the influences on their lives, particularly those from the national state and local governments.

Making Contacts

Most of my time is spent trying to get in touch with city officials, leaders in the senior citizens' community, as well as state and federal legislators. The paper, which wil be called the "Elm City Elder," will cover everything that deals with senior citizens.

I also envision the paper as an aid to the professionals who work with the elderly. They don't have the resources for finding out all that's going on, and the paper will be able to update their information. There is no one organ now that keeps even the professionals working with senior citizens abreast of all developments in that community. There's just too much happening!

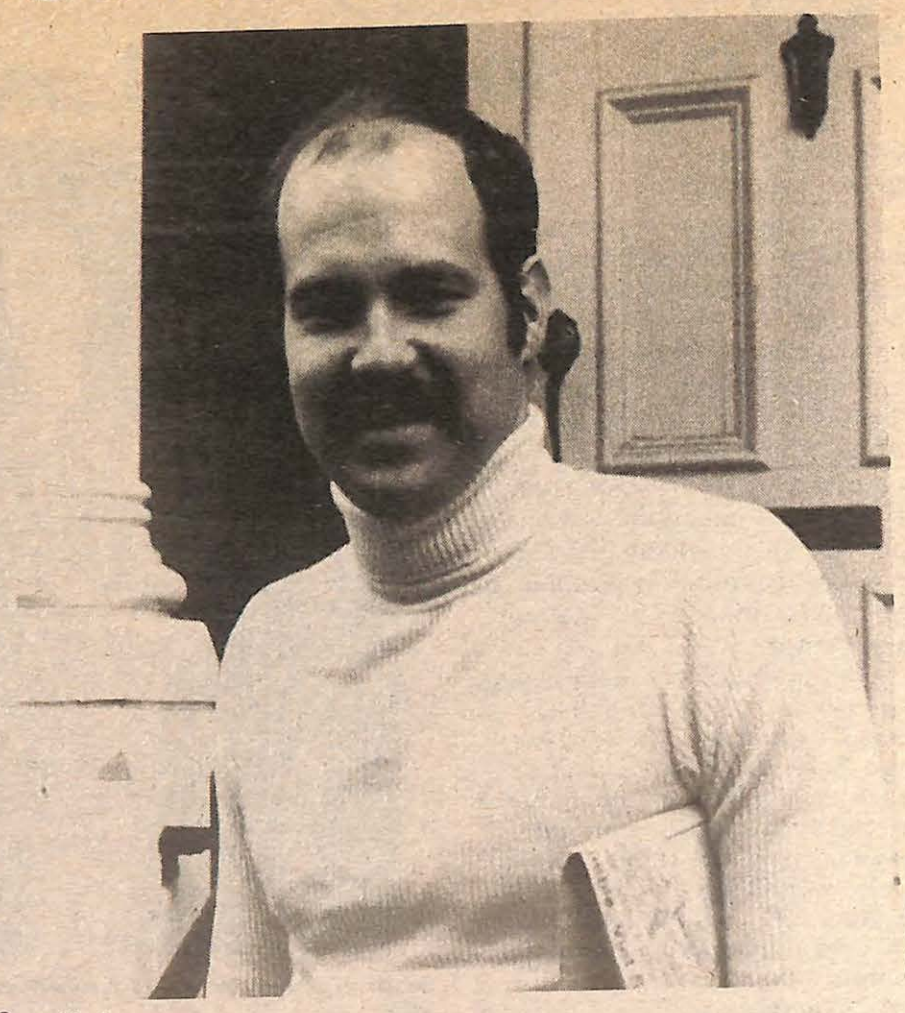
Need Volunteers

I am responsible for all aspects of this production. Right now I am recruiting production workers, reporters and distributors. Once the volunteers are found it is my job to train them in the necessary skills. For instance, I'm presently leading a writing/reporting seminar once a week.

I really like my job, particularly because I am working as a catalyst, getting people involved. In addition, I get to wear many hats: publisher, editor, diplomat.

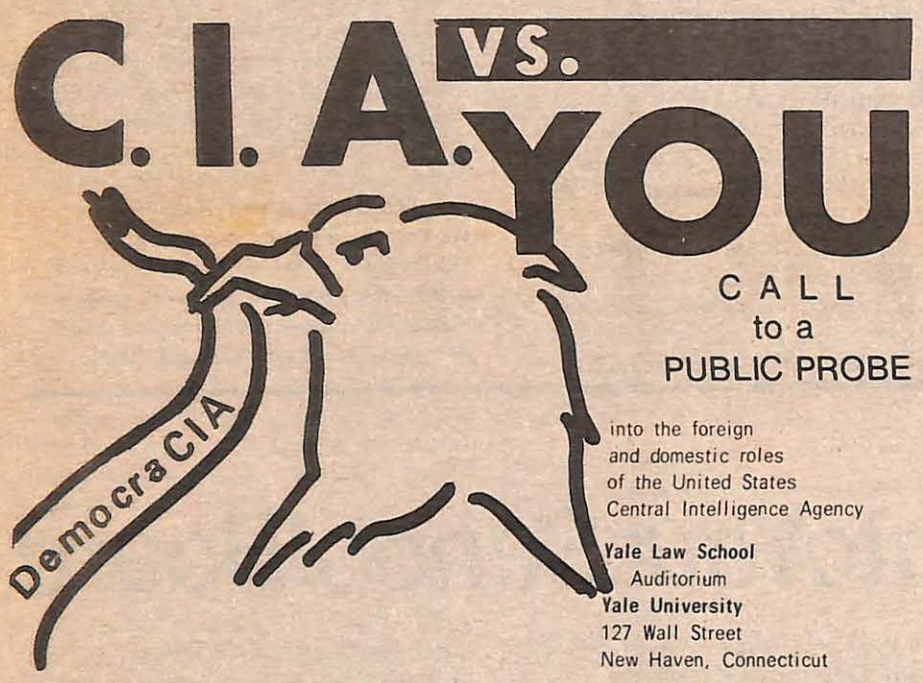
But, there is a lot of uncertainty in preparing to put out a paper. Each day a little bit of progress is made, but each day I have to stick my neck out a little more. I recently got financial backing for the first issue but long term funding is a different matter.

I believe it is going to work. It will take a lot of support from the community at large as well as from senior citizens, but the "Elm City Elder" should make its debut in May.



Nick Heyer

Greg Huth



CALL
to a
PUBLIC PROBE

into the foreign
and domestic roles
of the United States
Central Intelligence Agency

Yale Law School
Auditorium
Yale University
127 Wall Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Saturday, April 5, 1975

SCHEDULE –

9:00–10:00 Registration
10:00–12:30 General Session – featured speakers
12:30– 1:30 Lunch (available)
1:30– 4:00 Workshops
I. Infiltration of Labor and the Community
II. Domestic Surveillance and Legality
III. Foreign Intervention – Chile & Indochina
4:15– 6:00 Documentary film: CIA Take-over of Phnom Penh
6:00– 7:45 Supper
8:00 Evening program, featuring
SEÑORA HORTENSIA ALLENDE
Speakers and Entertainment
Summary of day's activity and suggestions for action
(BATTELL CHAPEL, corner of College and Elm Streets)

SCHEDULED SPEAKERS:

Hortensia Bussi de Allende–widow of Salvador Allende and leader of democratic Chileans in exile.
Michael Harrington–Congressman from Massachusetts, leading congressional critic of CIA, and member of House Special Investigative Committee.
Victor Marchetti–former staff officer to the Director of the CIA, and co-author of **The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence.**
John Marks–associate, Center for National Security Studies and co-author of **The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence.**
Leonard Boudin–renowned constitutional lawyer, currently developing a law suit against the CIA.
Blanche Wiesen Cook–Professor of History, John Jay College, and writer on intelligence matters.
Richard Falk–Professor of International Law at Princeton University.
Ernest DeMaio–UN representative to the World Federation of Trade Unions.
Kirkpatrick Sale–writer and editor, author of **SDS.**
Stanley Faulkner–member of International Association of Democratic Lawyers and designer of litigation against the CIA.
Fred Branfman–Director of Indochina Resource Center and expert on Laos.
Ngo Vinh Long–South Vietnamese student leader in exile.
Adam Schesch–American student imprisoned by the Chilean junta.
Tony Mazzochi–Director, Citizenship-Legislative Department, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers of America.
Sakham Hing–Professor and representative of Royal Khmer (pro-Sihanouk Cambodians) in the United States.
Hugh Hester–Retired General, leader of the anti-war forces in the military.
Frank Donner–lawyer and teacher, expert on surveillance and author of **The Unamericans.**

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MODERN TIMES is taking a week off. The next issue will be the May 1st edition.

See you then!

MODERN TIMES Staff

Board Nominations Open for Hill Health Corporation

by Hill Health Center

Positions for persons who would like to be elected to the Hill Health Corporation Board of Directors are now open for nominations. The Hill Health Corporation is the governing body for the Hill Health Center. In order to be eligible to serve on the Board all nominees must be 16 years of age or older and must be a patient or the parent or guardian of a patient who had received services within the past 18 months at the Health Center.

Those elected to the Board are expected to attend monthly meetings on Wednesday nights and also to participate on one or more of the Board committees. The Board presently has four standing and four ad hoc committees, such as the Personnel, Finance and Building Committees.

New Board members will receive an orientation to the issues presently confronting the HHC and the functions of the Board. Hill community representatives serve in conjunction with representatives of other health agencies. The combination of community control plus active participation and technical assistance from major health agencies suggests that the Hill Health Corporation can serve as a model for other inner-city communities on the local, state and national level as they develop their own health programs.

April 18th is the deadline for nominations. For further information please contact Susan Denis, 400 Columbus Ave., 432-4675.